



MASON'S

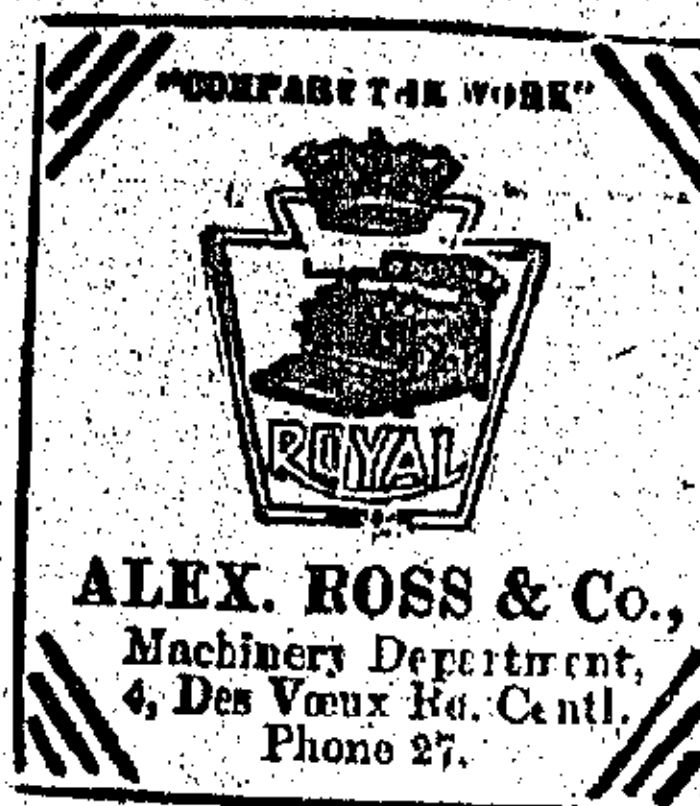
O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
MANGO CHUTNEY,
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,
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11874

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.



ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Department,
4, Des Voeux Rd. Cent.
Phone 27.

[2079]

No. 18,771. 號一十七百七千八萬一第 日三十月六年午戊 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 20TH, 1918. 六拜禮 號十二月七年七國民華中 PRIOR, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 150 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. 1493

**FINEST
EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES**

F RIBOURG

**&
T R E Y E R**

**CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & Co.**

15, QUEENS ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

CARTRIDGES.

DUE to arrive at the beginning
of next month, a large
consignment of SPORTING
CARTRIDGES, principally loaded
with E. C. Powder.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
[1898]

A LING & CO.

15, QUEENS ROAD CENTRAL.
**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.**
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
TELEPHONE 1212. [1906]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " " "
2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " " 5.00 " "	" " " "
SUNDAY	
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.	Every Half-Hour
8.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SATURDAY	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " " 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " " 8.20 " "	" " " "
8.20 " " 8.30 " "	" " " "
NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.	

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full, running at the time
stated in the Company's time-table, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
ticket will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compro Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [1248]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th June, 1918, until further Notice.

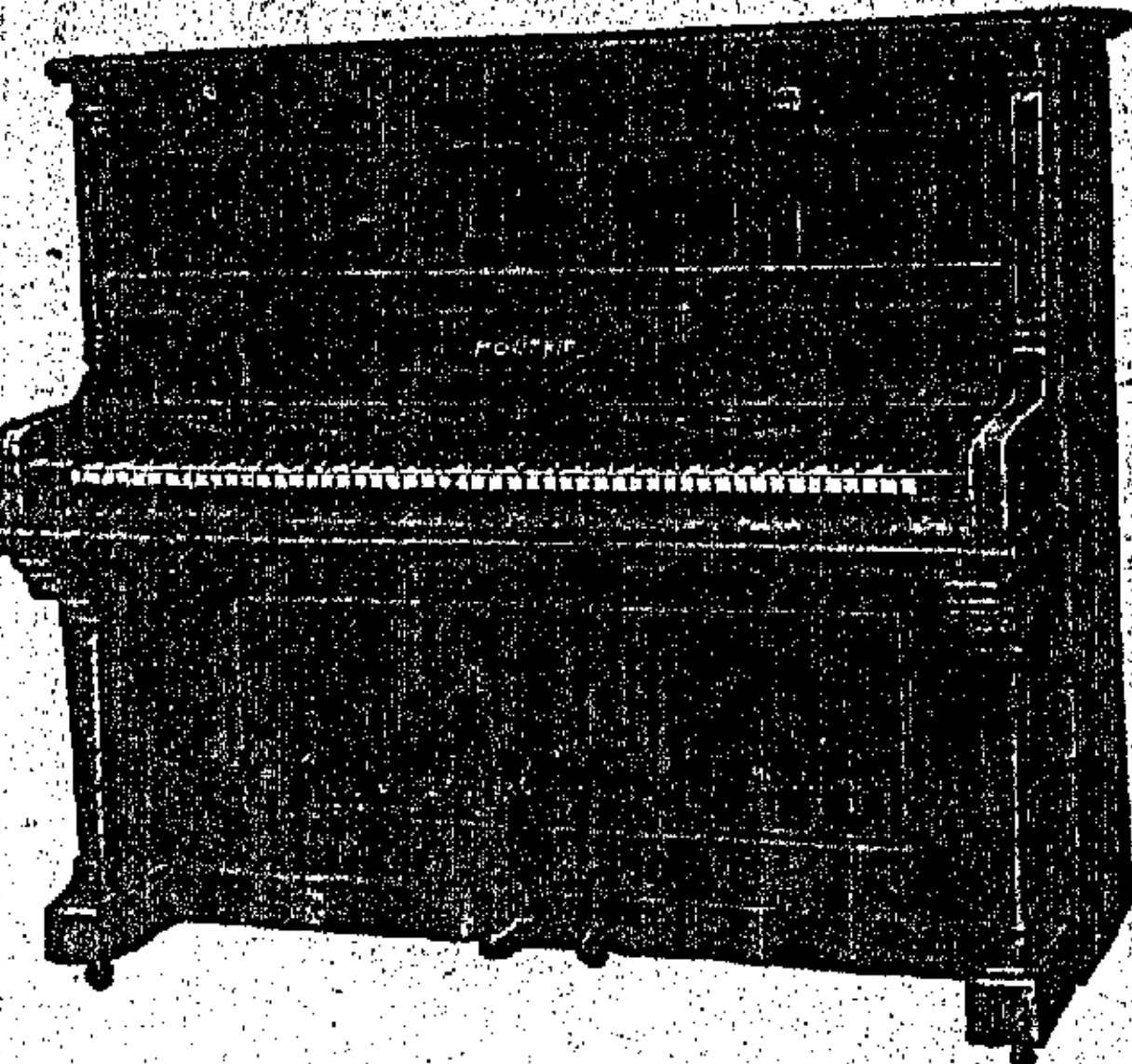
DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow a.m.	No. 11 Through a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.	No. 23 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tsai)	dep.	7.50	8.55	9.55	1.50	2.55	3.10	4.15	5.20	6.25
SHEK LUNG	dep.	8.45	9.50	1.07	1.45	4.50	5.05	6.10	7.15	8.20
Shum Chun	dep.	9.15	10.20	1.37	1.80	5.20	5.35	6.40	7.45	8.50
Sheng Shui	dep.	9.45	10.50	1.45	1.90	5.50	6.05	7.10	8.15	9.20
Taipei	dep.	10.15	11.20	1.53	2.00	6.20	6.35	7.40	8.45	9.50
Taipei Market	dep.	10.45	11.50	2.01	2.10	6.50	7.05	8.10	9.15	10.20
Taipei	dep.	11.15	12.20	2.09	2.20	7.20	7.35	8.40	9.45	10.50
Shum Chun	dep.	11.45	12.50	2.17	2.30	7.50	8.05	9.10	10.15	11.20
Shek Lung	dep.	12.15	1.20	2.25	2.40	8.20	8.35	9.40	10.45	11.50
Sheng Shui	dep.	12.45	1.28	2.33	2.50	8.50	9.05	10.10	11.15	12.20
Taipei	dep.	1.15	2.20	2.41	2.60	9.20	9.35	10.40	11.45	12.50
Taipei Market	dep.	1.45	2.50	2.49	2.70	9.50	10.05	11.10	12.15	1.20
Taipei	dep.	2.15	3.20	2.57	2.80	10.20	10.35	11.40	12.45	1.50
Shum Chun	dep.	2.45	3.50	2.65	2.90	10.50	11.05	12.10	1.15	2.20
Shek Lung	dep.	3.15	4.20	2.73	3.00	11.20	11.35	12.40	1.45	2.50
Sheng Shui	dep.	3.45	4.50	2.81	3.10	11.50	12.05	1.10	2.15	3.20
Taipei	dep.	4.15	5.20	2.89	3.20	12.20	12.35	1.40	2.45	3.50
Taipei Market	dep.	4.45	5.50	2.97	3.30	12.50	1.05	2.10	3.15	4.20
Taipei	dep.	5.15	6.20	3.05	3.40	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Shum Chun	dep.	5.45	6.50	3.13	3.50	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Shek Lung	dep.	6.15	7.20	3.21	3.60	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Sheng Shui	dep.	6.45	7.50	3.29	3.70	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Taipei	dep.	7.15	8.20	3.37	3.80	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Taipei Market	dep.	7.45	8.50	3.45	3.90	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Taipei	dep.	7.57	9.02	3.53	4.00	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Shum Chun	dep.	8.15	9.20	3.61	4.10	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Shek Lung	dep.	8.45	9.50	3.69	4.20	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Sheng Shui	dep.	9.15	10.20	3.77	4.30	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Taipei	dep.	9.45	10.50	3.85	4.40	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Taipei Market	dep.	10.15	11.20	3.93	4.50	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Taipei	dep.	10.45	11.50	4.01	4.60	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Shum Chun	dep.	11.15	12.20	4.09	4.70	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Shek Lung	dep.	11.45	12.50	4.17	4.80	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Sheng Shui	dep.	12.15	1.20	4.25	4.90	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Taipei	dep.	12.45	1.28	4.33	5.00	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Taipei Market	dep.	1.15	2.20	4.41	5.10	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Taipei	dep.	1.45	2.50	4.49	5.20	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Shum Chun	dep.	2.15	3.20	4.57	5.30	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Shek Lung	dep.	2.45	3.50	4.65	5.40	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Sheng Shui	dep.	3.15	4.20	4.73	5.50	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Taipei	dep.	3.45	4.50	4.81	5.60	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Taipei Market	dep.	4.15	5.20	4.89	5.70	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Taipei	dep.	4.45	5.50	4.97	5.80	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Shum Chun	dep.	5.15	6.20	5.05	5.90	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Shek Lung	dep.	5.45	6.50	5.13	6.00	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Sheng Shui	dep.	6.15	7.20	5.21	6.10	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Taipei	dep.	6.45	7.50	5.29	6.20	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
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Taipei	dep.	7.45	8.50	5.45	6.40	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Shum Chun	dep.	8.15	9.20	5.53	6.50	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Shek Lung	dep.	8.45	9.50	5.61	6.60	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Sheng Shui	dep.	9.15	10.20	5.69	6.70	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Taipei	dep.	9.45	10.50	5.77	6.80	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Taipei Market	dep.	10.15	11.20	5.85	6.90	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Taipei	dep.	10.45	11.50	5.93	7.00	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Shum Chun	dep.	11.15	12.20	6.01	7.10	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Shek Lung	dep.	11.45	12.50	6.09	7.20	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Sheng Shui	dep.	12.15	1.20	6.17	7.30	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Taipei	dep.	12.45	1.28	6.25	7.40	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Taipei Market	dep.	1.15	2.20	6.33	7.50	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Taipei	dep.	1.45	2.50	6.41	7.60	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Shum Chun	dep.	2.15	3.20	6.49	7.70	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Shek Lung	dep.	2.45	3.50	6.57	7.80	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Sheng Shui	dep.	3.15	4.20	6.65	7.90	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Taipei	dep.	3.45	4.50	6.73	8.00	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Taipei Market	dep.	4.15	5.20	6.81	8.10	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Taipei	dep.	4.45	5.50	6.89	8.20	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Shum Chun	dep.	5.15	6.20	6.97	8.30	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Shek Lung	dep.	5.45	6.50	7.05	8.40	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Sheng Shui	dep.	6.15	7.20	7.13	8.50	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Taipei	dep.	6.45	7.50	7.21	8.60	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Taipei Market	dep.	7.15	8.20	7.29	8.70	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Taipei	dep.	7.45	8.50	7.37	8.80	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Shum Chun	dep.	8.15	9.20	7.45	8.90	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Shek Lung	dep.	8.45	9.50	7.53	9.00	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
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Taipei	dep.	9.45	10.50	7.69	9.20	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Taipei Market	dep.	10.15	11.20	7.77	9.30	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Taipei	dep.	10.45	11.50	7.85	9.40	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Shum Chun	dep.	11.15	12.20	7.93	9.50	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
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Sheng Shui	dep.	12.15	1.20	8.09	9.70	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
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Taipei	dep.	4.45	5.50	8.81	10.60	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Shum Chun	dep.	5.15	6.20	8.89	10.70	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
Shek Lung	dep.	5.45	6.50	8.97	10.80	1.20	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
Sheng Shui	dep.	6.15	7.20	9.05	10.90	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80
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Shum Chun	dep.	8.15	9.20	11.29	13.70	1.50	1.65	2.70	3.75	4.80

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LA MINERVA

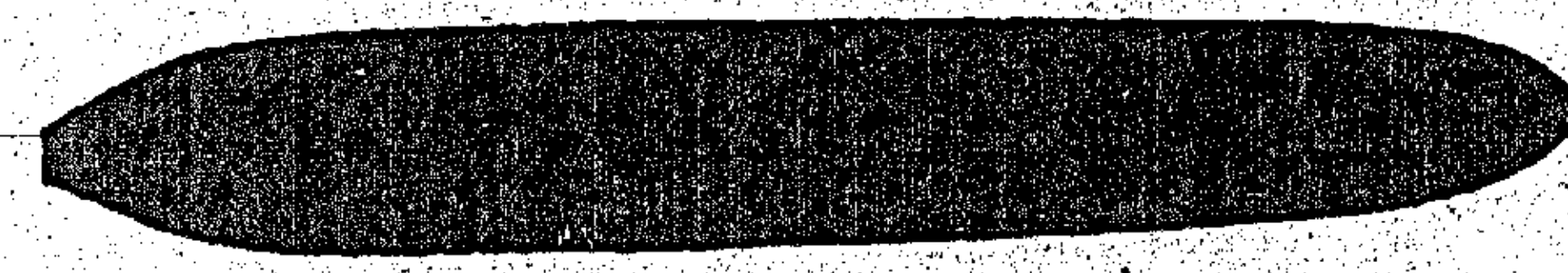
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(1231)

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S.S. "NANKING"

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WILL SAIL FROM

HONGKONG TO MANILA

on or about 30th July,

RETURNING FROM

MANILA TO HONGKONG

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FARE ONE WAY G\$35.00 APPROXIMATELY H.K. \$33.00 ONLY.

RETURN G\$40.00

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(1231)

THE CONSCRIPTION TRIBUNAL.

EIGHTH MEETING.

EIGHT MEN SET FREE OUT OF TWENTY-SEVEN.

A meeting of the Hongkong Conscription Tribunal was held at the Council Chamber yesterday, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., presiding over a full attendance of members.

Twenty-seven cases were under consideration, and out of these eight men were set free for active service, the eight including the three men from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for whom substitutes had been found and who have already left the Colony. Their names were upon the agenda paper, but, of course, they did not appear before the Tribunal. The results, briefly stated, were as follows:—

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK.

J. A. Ridgway } Already left.
R. T. Parton }
J. H. Ramsay }
D. M. Ross, exempt.
R. E. Sedgwick, exempt.
M. A. Murray, exempt.
W. Ross, exempt.
G. E. Towns, exempt.
G. B. Dunnett, exempt.
E. Wilken, exempt.
H. R. Northey, exempt.
P. S. Cassidy, exempt.
A. Morse, exempt.
T. W. Doyle, exempt.

The following from the Bank have been rejected as unfit:—W. R. P. Thursfield, A. C. Leith, T. G. F. Fleming, T. M. Leitch and A. Balen.

TALKOO SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

E. J. Beck, no exemption.
A. Nicol, no exemption.
C. Young, no exemption.
W. C. Jackson, exempt.
J. McCubbin, exempt.
J. McIntyre, exempt.
J. Muirhead, exempt.
H. C. Resker, exempt.
W. P. Seath, exempt.
J. Sloan, exempt.

The following have been rejected as unfit:—R. Dunley, C. B. Sullivan, M. O'Brien and T. Balcman.

MESSRS. W. S. BAILEY & CO.

T. Ramsay, exempt.

The following have been rejected as unfit:—A. C. S. Pike and D. A. Goodwin.

MESSRS. LEVER BROS., LTD.

L. D. MacNicol, no exemption.

HONGKONG & WHAMPORA DOCK CO.

A. G. Graham, no exemption.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK.
The first cases considered were those of the assistants of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:—D. M. Ross, R. E. Sedgwick, M. A. Murray, W. Ross, G. E. Towns, G. B. Dunnett, E. Wilken, J. H. Ramsay, H. R. Northey, P. S. Cassidy, A. Morse, J. A. Ridgway, R. T. Parton and T. W. Doyle. Mr. N. J. Stabb appeared on behalf of the Bank.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Stabb)—We have read the papers that you sent us very carefully, and we see that you put it to us that, both in Imperial interests and in the essential interests of the Colony, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ought to be effectively maintained. The Tribunal, Mr. Stabb, will not ask you to say anything more about the importance of the Bank. You put it to us that it will be impracticable to carry on the business of the Bank effectively with a further reduction of the British staff, unless, of course, the men are replaced.

Mr. STABB—That is so.

The CHAIRMAN—We see from the papers, though we know, of course, without the papers, that Hongkong is the head office of the Bank, and that the branches depend upon Hongkong for men in case of need. We gather, also, that the work of the Bank has even increased during the war and the British staff, both in Hongkong and in the East, generally, has decreased.

Mr. STABB—Decreased considerably.

The CHAIRMAN—We also understand that during the last few days, the Bank has obtained, locally, the services of three medically unfit men, and that consequently three fit men, whose names are on the list before us, left yesterday or the day before by the *Empress of Japan* for military service. That reduces the number of those that we have to deal with to-day to eleven. We have read very carefully the Bank's war record with regard to men. These papers show that the pre-war staff in Hongkong, at the outbreak of war, was 29 Europeans, and 33 Portuguese, and a large Chinese staff.

To-day, the European staff, including the three substitute men that we have just mentioned, is 23. The Portuguese staff, has, on the other hand, been increased to 47, and the Chinese staff is practically as before. The number of men who have previously left the Hongkong office for military service is, I think, seven plus the three who have just gone.

Mr. STABB—Twelve altogether, counting those who were away on leave.

The CHAIRMAN—They were on leave at the outbreak of war and did not return. Besides those there are 28 others, we understand, who have gone from the Eastern offices, and a further 30 who were training in the London office at the outbreak of war.

Mr. STABB—They are all in France.

The CHAIRMAN—The Bank has lately engaged in London five men, discharged from the Army, of whom three are now on the way out, and we understand that the Bank intends to release an equal number of fit men from the Eastern staff.

Mr. STABB—As soon as they get settled down. That, of course, does not necessarily apply to the head office only.

The CHAIRMAN—We understand that the Bank asks for exemption for all the remaining eleven. I think the whole eleven volunteered before the Military Service Commission last year, with the exception of one gentleman, who was not in Hongkong at the time.

The CHAIRMAN then addressed the men individually. None wished to add anything to the statements made in the papers which had been submitted to the Tribunal.

Mr. NORTHY and Mr. CASSIDY, in their forms, had suggested that they might be spared if substitutes were obtained to do their work. In answer to the Chairman, Mr. Northey said his idea was that unfit or over-age men, engaged in non-essential occupations, might be employed, or that discharged men from the Army with banking experience might be obtained from Home. Mr. Cassidy remarked that when he made his suggestion, he was thinking more particularly of three or four of the junior positions. Now three substitutes had been found for three of those positions and there was only one other. That could be filled by a man with some commercial training, not necessarily banking training. Both men said they understood that the Bank was endeavouring to get men from Home.

Major MORGAN—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is the last of the Banks to be considered. The first to be considered was the Chartered Bank of India. There were seven men of military age—four fit and three unfit. Of these the Tribunal refused exemption in the case of two. The Mercantile Bank has a staff of three, all of military age, one of them unfit, and the Tribunal took one from that Bank. Then there was the International Bank, with a staff of four men of military age, two fit and two unfit. Though the military authorities only claimed one, the Tribunal gave them both. In the case of the Hongkong Bank, we have a total of 19—1 say 13, because the three men who have just gone away have been replaced, one by a fully trained banker, and the other two by substitutes who will soon become efficient. This is the premier bank in the Colony and undoubtedly its importance is well-known and recognised. I think, however, having taken men as mentioned from the smaller Banks it is only fair that some men should be taken from this bank. For the reasons stated, I urge that at least two men should be non-exempted.

The CHAIRMAN (to Major Morgan)—I am asked to put the question to you, whether you have asked for two men, realising that in the case of the Hongkong Bank this is the head office. In the case of the others, you are aware this was not so?

Major MORGAN—I am perfectly aware of that.

Colonel PASSEY—The proportion you ask for is a smaller proportion because this is the head office of the Bank?

Major MORGAN—Yes.

Mr. STABB—I think Major Morgan overlooks the fact that the staff has been very considerably reduced since the outbreak of war.

Major MORGAN—I quite realise that in making my claim.

Mr. HUGHES—Has Major Morgan taken into consideration the letter which has been read. In that letter it was stated that three men are expected to join the Eastern staff and that three men will then be released.

Major MORGAN—In addition to those I wish to claim two. Mr. Stabb stated that the three men could not be released until the others had become efficient in their work.

The CHAIRMAN—You are asking for two at once irrespective of any future substitutes?

Major MORGAN—Yes.

Mr. HUGHES—Irrespective of the three who left yesterday?

Major MORGAN—Yes. Those three have already been replaced.

Mr. STABB—I can only say that if two more men are taken away it will be impossible to run the Bank. Mr. Stabb will confirm that.

The Tribunal considered the matter in private and subsequently the Chairman announced—The decision of the Tribunal is that, as three gentlemen have just gone, all the eleven before us will be exempted.

TALKOO SUGAR REFINING CO.

The cases of the employees of the Talkoo Sugar Refining Co. were then considered:—E. J. Beck, W. C. Jackson, J. McCubbin, J. McIntyre, J. Muirhead, A. Nicol, H. C. Resker, W. P. Seath, J. Sloan and C. Young. Mr. Murray Scott appeared on behalf of the Company.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Murray Scott)—We have read your papers and we see that the Talkoo Sugar Refining Co. is, indeed, we knew it to be—an entirely British concern. We understand that it has a larger capacity and output than any other sugar refinery in Asia. The Tribunal does not ask you to say anything more with regard to the importance of the industry. You ask for the absolute exemption of all ten men before the Tribunal. We understand that the work is carried on throughout the 24 hours in three shifts, and that enough men are required to make up those three shifts. Sugar boilers and supervisors or house foremen, are, we understand, experts. Your staff in August, 1914, was 45 Europeans, including two men who were then in England on leave; that is 43 actually in Hongkong. To-day your European staff is 41, that is 40 actually in Hongkong and one on leave. Three men have left the Company for military service. The two sugar boilers before the Tribunal are Mr. McCubbin and Mr. McIntyre. How many sugar boilers have you?

Mr. MURRAY SCOTT—Six making up the shifts and four besides who are engaged in other work.

The CHAIRMAN—There are four house foremen or supervisors before us—Mr. Seath, Mr. Muirhead, Mr. Sloan and Mr. Young. All these four were brought out from England with sugar refinery experience?

Mr. MURRAY SCOTT—Yes, we have three men in each department, that is nine altogether, and in those nine is included a spare sugar boiler. They work on seven hour shifts.

The CHAIRMAN—Mr. Resker, who, I think, came before the Military Commission last year, is a qualified chemist. There are two and you are of opinion that both are necessary?

Mr. MURRAY SCOTT—Undoubtedly.

The CHAIRMAN—Mr. Nicol is described as an engineer draughtsman. He is the only one you have. Could not a draughtsman from the Talkoo Dockyard do this work? Is it necessary to have a man exclusively for this work?

Mr. MURRAY SCOTT—I think it is necessary as a practical measure, if time and money are not to be wasted.

The CHAIRMAN—Mr. Beck is foreman of the packing department. Is that expert work?

Mr. MURRAY SCOTT—In my opinion it is expert work to the extent that it requires an absolutely reliable man. He is on night duty.

The CHAIRMAN—He did not come out from Home as a packer? He is not a packer by trade?

Mr. MURRAY SCOTT—No.

The CHAIRMAN—He has been engaged by the Company since the war started?

Mr. MURRAY SCOTT—I think shortly after the war started.

The CHAIRMAN—And Mr. Young, house foreman and supervisor, was engaged after the war started, I believe?

Mr. MURRAY SCOTT—He came out to replace a man who had died shortly before.

The CHAIRMAN—Mr. Jackson is an assistant wharfinger. That is in no sense expert work, is it, but you put it to us that Lieut. Burn could not carry on the work he is doing without him?

Mr. MURRAY SCOTT—I think the work might be called expert work. He is a sailor, though not a certificated officer. Partly owing to Mr. Jackson being engaged, although he is not an extra man but replaced another who died, Lieut. Burn is able to go on examination service.

Continuing, Mr. Murray Scott said all the men who came from Home were expert men and could not be replaced in the Colony.

The CHAIRMAN—We understand that is true with regard to the expert departments, but you have told us just now that there are some who are not experts. You put it to us generally, I think, that notwithstanding the very large European staff—and, of course, it is very large—you cannot spare any individual man who is not before us?

Mr. MURRAY SCOTT—I put it that it is so, sir. We cannot spare any man with out leaving a department unsupervised.

The CHAIRMAN—No supervisors or sugar boilers. What about Mr. Beck, Mr. Nicol and Mr. Jackson?

Mr. MURRAY SCOTT—No, sir. We cannot spare them. If they are away the work is not done.

Mr. LANG—Who did Mr. Nicol's work when he was on leave?

Mr. MURRAY SCOTT—He was away on sick leave for two months, and is now engaged upon undoing some of the work which was done in his absence.

Colonel PASSEY—How much experience had Charles Young before he came out, here?

Mr. MURRAY SCOTT—He was in a sugar refinery at Home. We send Home asking for men and our technical advisers ask Home for suitable candidates. They selected this young man, who had had training before. He has now been with us for three years and is an expert.

In answer to Colonel Passey, Mr. Young stated that he was doing exactly the same work as he is doing now for over four years at Home.

Mr. MURRAY SCOTT—I take it that Mr. Young means he was working in the same department at Home, not that he was doing exactly the same work, that of supervisor.

Major MORGAN—I claim non-exemption in the case of five.

The CHAIRMAN—Which five?

Major MORGAN—I leave that to the Company.

The Tribunal considered the matter in private and subsequently the Chairman announced—The decision of the Tribunal is that no exemption shall be granted in the case of Mr. Young, Mr. Beck and Mr. Nicol. Exemption is granted to the others.

MR. A. G. GRAHAM.

The case of Mr. Graham, late of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, was then considered.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Graham)—You are 39 and married, and you are described on the form before us as store-keeper in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. We understand that you have just arranged to leave the Dock Company and go Home. We also understand that Mr. Dyer does not ask for your exemption and that you yourself do not desire exemption. Major Morgan does not press for exemption, I presume?

Major MORGAN—No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN, continuing—Well, Mr. Graham, you will go.

Regarding the question of allowances Mr. Graham was asked to speak to Mr. Fletcher.

MESSRS. W. S. BAILEY & CO.

The case of T. Ramsay was the next considered—Mr. Lewis appeared on behalf of the Company.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Lewis)—We have read the papers submitted and we understand, and know, that the business carried on by Messrs. Bailey & Co. is that of ship-builders and engineers. We understand that the Company has at present some considerable ship-building contracts on hand, both mercantile and for the Admiralty. We also gather that the Company's ordinary mercantile work has much increased during the war. You put it to us that the Company's business is important both in Imperial interests and in the essential interests of the Colony. You also put it that these interests call for the exemption of Mr. Ramsay.

The pre-war staff of the Company as far as Europeans are concerned was the same numerically as it is to-day. One Portuguese book-keeper, we understand, has left for military service.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Ramsay)—You have been for 10 years with Messrs. Bailey & Co. You are described as a ship's draughtsman and engineer and we understand you are really assistant manager of the Company. You are assisted by Mr. Goodwin, who is a ship's draughtsman. Could Mr. Goodwin carry on in your absence?

Mr. RAMSAY—If I died or was taken ill he would have to carry on. Probably the firm would be inconvenienced to some extent. Mr. Goodwin is outside in the yard, and there would be no one inside.

Mr. LEWIS—Mr. Ramsay is quite willing to go. The question puts him in a somewhat difficult position. It is a matter of whether he is more important here building ships than as a private soldier in the trenches. If he has to go the work could not be carried on.

Mr. RAMSAY—You will understand Mr. Ramsay's position. He is asked if we could carry on the work in his absence and, naturally, he hesitates to answer in the negative. I am the person who should be asked that question. As Mr. Ramsay has stated, the firm has only two draughtsmen, one of whom is Mr. Ramsay. He is an engineer also and my right-hand man. Mr. Goodwin's time is fully occupied in assisting Mr. Ramsay and in carrying out the work in the yard on the construction of the vessels.

If either of these men is taken away the work would be delayed undoubtedly.

Major MORAN made no claim. After some consultation the Chairman announced that the decision of the Tribunal was that Mr. Ramsay would be exempted.

Mr. Lewis—I wish to put it clearly before the Tribunal that as far as Mr. Ramsay is concerned it is simply a question—whether the Tribunal has now decided—as to whether he is more important here than he would be as a private soldier.

Mr. BAILEY—In justice to Mr. Ramsay and to Mr. Goodwin I would like to say that some time ago both told me that they considered every man possible should be spared by the Company to go to the Front. Mr. Ramsay, when he put it to me, seriously thought of leaving. I told him that he would get no pay if he left me, but it was not a question of salary with him but a question of duty. He took the view that if Britain lost the war there would be no business, and unless the firm had taken up Admiralty work, he would have gone salary or no salary. The same attitude was adopted by Mr. Goodwin. In justice to them both I think I ought to say that.

MESSRS. LEVER BROS., LTD.

The case of Mr. L. D. MacNicol was the last considered.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. MacNicol)—We have read the letter you sent us and the form you filled in. We understand the Company are agents for the sale in China of soap manufactured by Lever Bros. and other associated factories. The Company puts it that the business is of Imperial importance because the manufacture of soap in England produces as a by-product, glycerine, which is used for explosives. The only connection of the China Company with glycerine, we understand, is that the more soap sold in China the more will have to be manufactured in England, and, therefore, the more glycerine will be produced.

Mr. MACNICOL—That is so.

The CHAIRMAN—Am I right in supposing that the export of soap from England to China has very largely decreased?

Mr. MACNICOL—I have not the figures at hand. The imports at this end have increased during the war. We have factories in Australia, Japan and a good number in America.

The CHAIRMAN—We have an extract from a letter here which reads, "I have not consulted the head office as to the staff going away and, therefore, I do not know what their views will be."

Mr. MACNICOL—That is from the Managing Director in Shanghai. When he refers to the Head Office he means Port Sunlight. It is an answer to a personal letter of mine in which I made an application to go home.

The CHAIRMAN—Before the war there were three Europeans in this office, which was then in Canton. Now you are the whole staff in South China?

Mr. MACNICOL—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—Formerly Messrs. Harry Wicking acted as agents for Lever Bros., did they not?

Mr. MACNICOL—In Hongkong, and they are still agents here. My business is South China. Hongkong is merely a convenient centre. I work entirely apart from Messrs. Wicking, but we work from their address.

The CHAIRMAN—You volunteered before the Military Commission and we understand that it is your duty to the Company to say you cannot be spared?

Mr. MACNICOL—Personally I should like to go, but I am in a strange position.

Major MORAN claimed non-exemption. The Tribunal considered the matter in private and subsequently the Chairman announced that no exemption would be granted.

AN EXPLANATION.

Before the Tribunal adjourned, the Chairman said—The Tribunal has received a letter from Messrs. Powell & Co. very frankly correcting an erroneous statement made to the Tribunal during the enquiry into their case, the erroneous statement being that the work of re-furnishing the *Empress of Asia* and the *Empress of Russia* had been completely done by themselves, whereas they found that this re-furnishing was, in fact, done partly by themselves and partly by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. This confirms a remark made at the time by the Tribunal that work of this kind was also done by other firms in the Colony, and does not alter the decision of the Tribunal.

The Tribunal then adjourned until Monday at 3.30.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

AN OPIUM CASE.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of opium.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to a month's hard labour.

HARD LINES ON THE POOR MAN.

An old Chinese was summoned by Mr. Eldridge, of the P.W.D., for erecting a building without furnishing plans to the P.W.D.

Mr. Eldridge asked the Magistrate to make an order for the demolition of the building.

Mr. Wood replied that it was hard lines on the poor man, and he remanded the case for further consideration.

IN VICTORIA BARRACKS WITHOUT A PERMIT.

Two Chinese were charged with unlawfully entering Victoria Barracks without a permit.

A sergeant who found the two men stated that they were in the billiard-room. The main gate was open to the public, but defendants had entered through another gate.

Defendants said they did not know it was a prohibited area.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe fined defendants \$5 each.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Two Chinese were charged with being in unlawful possession of a box of clothing.

Inspector Kent stated that the first defendant was arrested in Possession Street, carrying the box, and when questioned, he took the detective to a house in Circular Quay, where was the second defendant, who, he said, gave the box to him. The second man denied this. Inspector Kent applied for a few days' remand, as he was under the impression that the box had been stolen from the Ferry Wharf and that the owner would come forward to claim it.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Tuesday, fixing bail at \$50 each.

THEFT OF CLOTHING.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of clothing from the servants' quarters at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

A *likung* stated that he saw the defendant walking along Hankow Road, carrying a bundle. Witness stopped defendant and questioned him, but defendant struggled with witness and tried to escape. Witness blew his police whistle and, with the assistance of several other men, managed to take defendant to the Police Station. On the way, defendant bit him severely. At the station it was found that defendant had broken into the servants' quarters.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour for theft and to one month for assault, the sentences to run consecutively.

Another man was charged with stealing a quantity of clothes from his friend, with whom he was living.

It was stated that defendant was arrested in Queen's Road, carrying the clothes.

Defendant said he was out of work for two or three days and needed money.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to fourteen days' hard labour.

BLASTING OPERATIONS.

A Chinese contractor was summoned for carrying out blasting operations without a permit.

Mr. Edwards, of the P.W.D., said that blasting operations were being carried out at Chatham Park, despite the fact that the contractor had been fined a fortnight previously for the same offence. In the present case, over a dozen side railings had been considerably damaged, as well as the trees and the ground.

Defendant said he was not aware that his permit had been cancelled or withdrawn.

Mr. Edwards said the permit expired on June 30th, and defendant sent it in for renewal.

The Magistrate: Does the permit cover the area in which blasting operations were being carried out? Mr. Edwards: Not exactly. The permit covers a certain area, but the contractor had exceeded it. Besides, he is not allowed to cut stones in that area. The work had been done in a very careless manner, and he had been instructed to ask for the maximum penalty.

Mr. J. R. Wood said he did not think Mr. Edwards was entitled to do that, and fined defendant \$100.

A FAMOUS FLAG.

Admiral Sir Roger Keye has presented the flag which professed the sending of the famous message, "St. George for England," to the ships assembled for the attack on Zebrugga on March 22nd to St. George's Church, Canterbury. In an accompanying letter the Admiral writes: "I feel it is very fitting that the flag should rest in St. George's Church in the mother country of England."

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 983 Sapper T. Kelly was enrolled on 10th July, 1918, and posted to Eng. Co.

No. 983 Private A. Abbey was enrolled on 18th July, 1918, and posted to "B" Co., No. 5 Platoon.

No. 297 Pte. R. Buchan, "A" Co., and No. 761 Pte. T. J. Fisher, Mounted Section, are permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, the former dated 10th July, 1918, and the latter to date from date of departure.

LEAVE.

2nd-Lieut. F. Pierce Grove, "B" Co., is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 17th July, 1918.

No. 280 C.S.M. J. H. Ramsay, "A" Co., and No. 471 Pte. L. S. Lovely, Mounted Section, attached Engineer Co., are granted leave for the duration of the war, from 17th July, 1918.

Loc.-Corpl. W. H. Whiteley, Eng. Co., is granted 2 months' leave, on medical grounds, from date of departure.

Gnr. G. N. do Rosa, Arty. Co., is granted 3 months' extension of leave, from 10th June, 1918.

Pte. K. B. Reid, Mounted Section, is granted 8 weeks' leave on urgent business, from 18th July, 1918. The leave granted to Lieut. R. J. Stevenson, vide Corps Order No. 3, dated 6th July, 1918, is cancelled.

REVERSION.

No. 483 Loc.-Corpl. E. F. Aucott reverts to the ranks at his own request. ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPT. J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

Monday, 22nd July:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

Tuesday, 23rd July:—

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill.

Thursday, 25th July:—

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 26th July:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPT. W. RUSSELL.

19th to 26th July:—

E. L. Manning Nightly.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. Electricians at 7 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, Lieut. Hall; Lyemum, 2nd-Lieut. Hill; Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

Instructions for higher ratings and N.C.Os. and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) exam. Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.Os. and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants. Owendene and Parsons, R.E., and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C. Class 3 at Lyemum at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays under Staff Sergeants Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C. Pay and travelling expenses for June are now ready at Captain Russell's Office.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. MORAN.

PARADES—"A" COMPANY.

Monday, 22nd July:—

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon on Cricket Ground. The following will attend:—Ptes. Blair, McIntyre, Stubbs, Sutherland, A. E. Wood, Abney, Falconer, Hayward, Hosie, MacFarlane, Bridger, Earle, and Griffin, also Corporals Edgecombe and MacKichan and Loc.-Corpls. Perry and Brown. T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches. N.C.Os. need not carry rifles or pouches.

Tuesday, 23rd July:—

5.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at Kennedy Road Range. Grouping. Dress: Drill order without rifles.

The following will attend:—All N.C.Os., also Ptes. Chapman, Digby, Kent, Lancaster, Wilson, H. M. Webb, B. M. Webb, J. E. Wood, Lawson, Donnelly, Franklin, Newall and Young.

Wednesday, 24th July:—

5.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon on Polo Ground. T.E.T. Dress. Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 26th July:—

5.30 p.m. No. 3 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground. T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches. "A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 23rd July:—

5.30 p.m. No. 5 Platoon at Cricket Club. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon at Headquarters. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches and 15 rounds dummies.

5.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 25th July:—

5.30 p.m. N.C.Os. of No. 7 Platoon (as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Monday, 22nd July:—

5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order with rifles, two small pouches and 15 rounds dummy cartridges.

Tuesday, 23rd July:—

7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters. Dress: as above.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MY CALL TO THE ARMY.

"THE WRENCH" AS VIEWED BY A RECLUSE.

[BY WILLIAM CHAMFION.]

I have neither wife nor children to leave; nor will a home be broken up by my call to the Army. Yet I speak of the wrench; and no matter how exaggerated a term this may undoubtedly appear to many, it will certainly prove a wrench to me when I leave the little rooms in which I have spent an argosy of pleasant hours.

I am a student. Books have been to a great extent my life—as those who lead the life of a recluse will appreciate. No matter what tragedy has come to me I have had my share of sorrow and of anguish, books have proved a never-failing solace. The voices of those who had plumbed the depths of misery centuries before Fate had decreed my existence have bid me be of good courage when life seemed utterly bare of even the minor joys.

When I become a soldier I must bid farewell to my books; that is, I shall no longer be able to delight my eyes with their goodly appearance upon the well-filled shelves or to handle at will a volume which by long possession and many readings I have learned to love. Still, abiding sense cannot rob me of my mind; and which books have stored my mind; and there are whole passages steeped in strange beauty and replete with the subtle harmonies which the masters have impecably contrived, each more than eager to respond to my call.

MONOTONY'S ANTIDOTE.

There are sentences—the *modre vino* of literature—from Sir Thomas Browne and a bizarre conceit from Robert Burton that I know will gladly hasten to defeat the fell intent of monotony; and surely there are poems Augustan and Elizabethan which cannot desert me in a time of stress.

Now, if I were a younger man . . . but I have dropped my anchors, and these are holding firmly, so that I cannot hope to break away from my moorings without regret. Yet I trust that, fortified by the wisdom and the inspiration which I have near by on these heavenly shelves, I shall feel conscious of nothing discredit to manhood. It has grown late for me and my contemporaries to embark on so bold and perilous an enterprise, and it is improbable that we should venture were not the occasion imperative quite apart from the fact that in this instance it is the country's will which we readily obey. We have not forgotten Thucydides and the Athenians.

I am a little perplexed as to the book I shall take with me. There is the "Pilgrim's Progress," which I know almost by rote. Now and then Bacon's Essays put forward a seemingly unanswerable claim. "Some Fruits of Solitude," by William Penn, that shrewd Quaker, is the quaint deliverance which trained the affection and esteem of Stevenson. It is not to be despised as a fitting companion for the contemplative mind. But I believe I shall finally decide upon a tiny edition of the Odes of Horace, with Conington's translations, bound in leather, pliable, and altogether proper for the pocket of a soldier's tunic. One can never tire of Horace; he has what is singularly appropriate for every difficult mood.

The man who desires fifty in the near distance may retain a boyish delight in the reading of romance, but eyes that have become dull and hair that has grown grey forbid any dreams of himself as a knight-errant. His days for the joust have disappeared. With all the courage he can muster and all the resolution he can summon he will bow to destiny, recalling those ancient but still cheering words: "*Foran et hanc olim meminisse iuvabit*."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

INSPECTORS AND SERGEANTS. The D.S.P. (R.) requires the attendance of all Inspectors and Sergeants (other than Chief and Staff Inspector and Staff Sergeants) at this office at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, July 24th.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.

Attention is drawn to Orders of July 11th. Members will be held personally responsible for non-possession of a copy as from the 20th instant.

By Order. T. F. HUGHES, A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant, Hongkong, July 19th, 1918.

Wednesday, 24th July:—

5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns at Headquarters. Dress: as above.

Friday, 26th July:—

7.10 a.m. Beginners' Class at Headquarters.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 22nd July:—

6.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 25th July:—

6.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALING SECTION.

Tuesday, 23rd July:—

5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress: Clean fatigues.

RECRUITS.

Monday, 22nd, and Friday, 26th July:—

6.30 p.m. All units except "D" Co. on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Osberry, Edmonds (Monday) and Meade (Friday). Dress: Drill order.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT. J. E. LEARD.

LEAVE.

Corpl. C. Graham is granted 1 month's leave from 20th July, 1918.

Bugler L. Graham is granted 1 month's leave from 20th July, 1918.

Drummer H. Joseph is granted 2 months' leave from 18th July, 1918.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 24th July:—

5.00 p.m. Swimming. Fall in at Blake Pier.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C. Hongkong, 19th July, 1918.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

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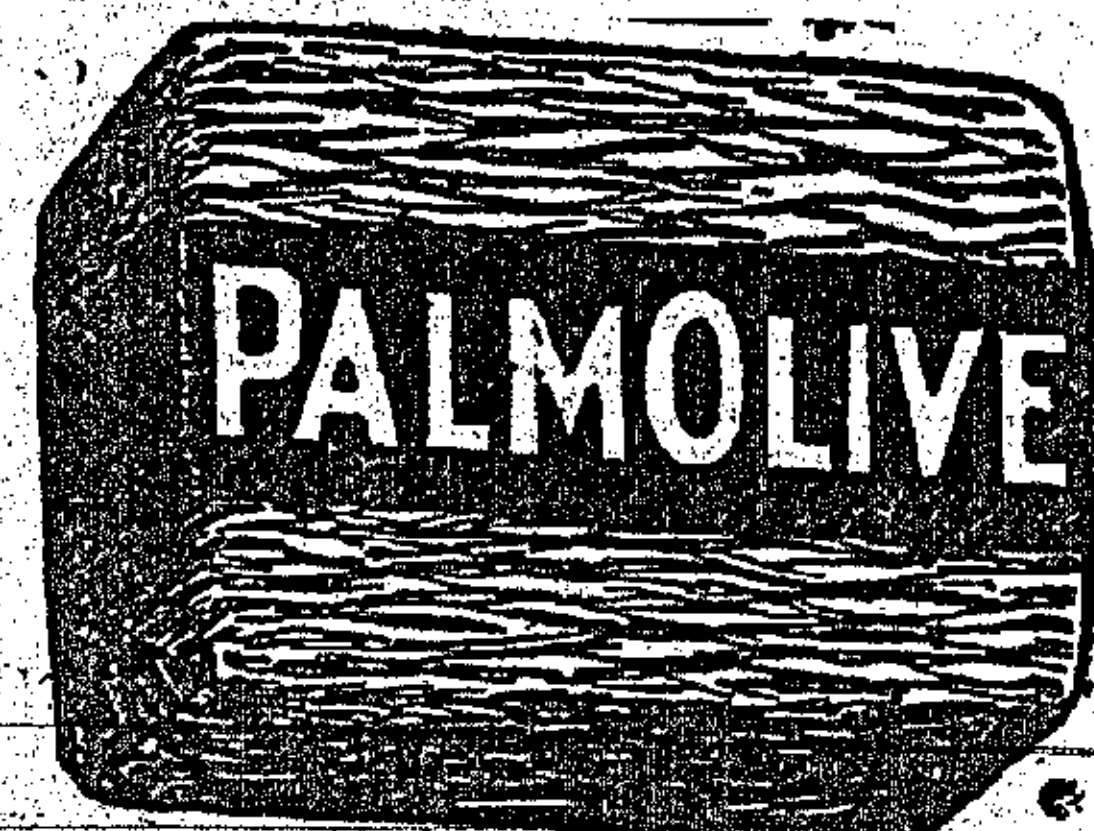
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BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

THE WAR.

RENCH COMMENCE CONSIDERABLE ATTACK.

ELIEVED TO BE PROGRESSING WELL.
AMERICANS RECOVER GROUND SOUTH OF MARNE

GERMAN AIR RAID ON PRISONERS' CAMP.

BOAT MENACE DECLINING DAILY

GERMANY'S WAR AIMS.

FRanco-Belgian front

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BRITISH FRONT.

GRE HOSTILE GAS-SHELLING.

LONDON, July 17th.
10.50 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We secured prisoners in patrol encounters northward of Bethune and westward of Merville.

There was great hostile gas-shelling on the Villers-Bretonneux front, also hostile artillery and trench-mortar activity in the Albert sector.

AUSTRALIANS' SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.

LONDON, July 18th.
1.00 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Australians, in a successful local enterprise last night in the neighbourhood of Villers-Bretonneux, advanced the line south-eastward on upwards of a milefront and captured two field-guns, a number of prisoners and machine-guns.

We slightly improved our positions eastward of Hebuterne and successfully raid southward of Hebuterne.

We drove off raiders southward of Busuoy.

There was considerable hostile artillery firing northward of Billieres.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, July 18th.
12.15 a.m.

Thunder and rainstorms on July 16th hindered our air work.

We dropped 13 tons of bombs on Zebrugghe Mole, billets at Estaires and Merville, also aerodromes and dumps.

We brought down ten aeroplanes and drove down four. We shot down six balloons in flames. Nine of our machines are missing.

Our night-fliers dropped 500 bombs on railway junctions at Seclin and on billets. All our machines returned.

A large enemy bomber descended behind our lines.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE HAS MISCARRIED.

AMSTERDAM, July 18th.

The principal Dutch papers are of opinion that the German offensive has miscarried.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

THE STRUGGLE FOR MOUVOISIN.

LONDON, July 17th.
5.30 p.m.

A French *communiqué* says:—South of the Marne the Germans attacked last night with fresh forces north of St. Agnan, Chapelle, and Monthodon, and succeeded in penetrating La Bourdonnerie. The battle continues bitterly on the wooded slopes immediately south of these points.

Farther east, despite very lively attacks, we held the enemy on the southern edge of Bouquigny and Nesles Woods.

The Germans also attempted a powerful effort in the direction of Mouvoisin, which they seized, but a counter-attack drove them out.

Between the Marne and Rheims violent fighting is proceeding in Courton Woods. An enemy attack in the region of Vignay completely failed.

East of Rheims local enemy attempts were resolute. Notably in the region of Prunay, the Germans, who were endeavouring to renew their assaults on Beaumont, sustained a sanguinary defeat. We entirely maintained our positions everywhere.

BATTLE CONTINUES WITH UNBROKEN DETERMINATION.

LONDON, July 18th.
1.25 a.m.

A French *communiqué* states:—The battle is continued with unbroken determination along the whole front west of Rheims, but, notwithstanding their efforts, the enemy have not succeeded in increasing their advance. Our troops' heroic resistance and incessant counter-attacks have stopped the enemy thrust after all the fluctuations of the advance and retirement of the day.

Actions are progressing south of the Marne, on the wooded slopes northward of St. Agnan and Monthodon Chapel. Very sharp fighting north of Cambilly and Festigny has resulted in holding the enemy to the southern outskirts of Bouquigny and Chataigniers woods. The enemy has succeeded east of Ocuilly in regaining a footing in Mouvoisin.

Between the Marne and Rheims the battle continues north of Reuil in King's Wood, which the Germans have penetrated and which we are defending foot by foot. The Forest of Courton is the theatre of furious combats, but the enemy continues to be held. Westward of Anteuil the Germans have not succeeded in reaching Poiry ditch, which has been the objective of several renewed powerful attacks. A brilliant Italian counter-attack westward of Anteuil drove back the enemy.

Enemy corpses lying in front of the lines in the valley of the Arbre de Ombreux testify to their heavy losses.

The situation is unchanged in the Vignay sector and south-west of Rheims. East of Rheims we broke the attack between Beaumont-sur-Vesle and Sillery. Our positions are intact on the whole Champagne front.

AIM OF THE OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, July 18th.
6.45 p.m.

The *Daily Chronicle's* Correspondent at French Headquarters, referring to the apparent aim of the offensive, namely, to seize Chalons, the wooded plateau called Montagne, Rheims, Epernay and Montmirail, says this would secure Rheims by envelopment.

The Correspondent says this vast stretch of the French centre, when occupied, would be a base for a further and final operation, the nature of which can only be guessed. Possibly it would be either an attack westward against Paris or eastward against Verdun, Toul and Nancy.

The Correspondent says this strategy, in the opinion of competent soldiers, is an extraordinary lapse on the part of Ludendorff, and savouring of infatuation as a last stake. It is already doomed, and there appears to be no immediate prospect of the enemy reaching Chalons, Epernay, or Montmirail, but if they did so at a huge cost they would be no nearer victory, however much they inconvenienced the French communications and ravaged the countryside.

ITALIANS FRUSTRATE GERMANS.

LONDON, July 18th.
1.00 p.m.

Router's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at midnight, says it was the brilliant Italian counter-attack that prevented the Germans from reaching the important point of Courcy.

The French are delivering counter-attacks as frequent as, and more vigorous than, the enemy attacks, especially south of the Marne, where there are indications that stabilisation is near at hand.

The enemy's attempt in the region of Prunay to reach Beaumont, which was repulsed with heavy loss, was doubtless intended to complete the isolation of Rheims.

The enemy, despite the most violent efforts, did not progress on the Marne front this morning.

The importance of the battle as a whole lies in the proximity of Montagne-de-Rheims to the scenes of the fighting in the Marne Valley. A serious advance eastward in this direction will not only imperil Epernay, but Montagne itself, which is exposed to being turned from the south.

BATTLE DEGENERATES INTO LOCAL ACTIONS.

LONDON, July 18th.
4.35 p.m.

Router's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, stated:—The situation is entirely favourable. The enemy east of Rheims has not moved since the collapse of his abortive thrust this morning in the direction of Beaumont. Fighting continues between Rheims and the Marne and south of the river, but the enemy has not seriously advanced anywhere.

The battle is more and more degenerating into a series of local actions, in which the French infantry has asserted its superiority in turning the German infiltration tactics against the enemy.

DOWNPOUR SLOWS UP OPERATIONS.

LONDON, July 18th.
4.35 p.m.

Router's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing on Wednesday afternoon, stated:—A downpour of rain slowed up operations. Fighting continues in the region where the counter-attack was begun yesterday. Many Germans between the railway and the south bank of the Marne apparently escaped to the north bank during the night.

ENEMY PRESSING RAID.

LONDON, July 18th.

Router's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday afternoon, stated:—There was heavy fighting this morning from Comblizy to Vignay, about 20 miles.

The enemy is pressing hard in a south-easterly direction on the left, and menacing Rheims from the west. The right is pushing eastward along the Marne Valley in the direction of Epernay.

South of the Marne the Germans are endeavouring to push on towards the south in order to enlarge their holding on the south bank, to obtain manoeuvring room for their divisions marching up the river, but the French are strongly posted on the heights overlooking the river which separates the German left and right wings, and so it is doubtful whether such an attempt will result in a serious gain.

CREDIT FOR FRENCH VICTORY.

It is important to remember that the credit of the French victory must be assigned to General Gouraud, east of Rheims, because the Germans, who failed everywhere in this sector, are pretending in their *communiqués* that the attack here was merely a diversion. This is *camouflage*, for evidence gathered from the battlefield leaves no doubt that the enemy intended to reach the Suippe on the first day. One division, whose Orders we captured, was instructed to halt on the bank of the Marne and await a supporting division before crossing. The German High Command intended to occupy Chalons to-night.

ENEMY'S STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE.

It is increasingly clear that the enemy's strategic objective is the occupation of the whole of the right bank of the Marne from Chalons to Chateau Thierry, using the river as a shield for his uncovered flank in the final march to Paris. The attack in the field was mainly because General Gouraud was constantly posted regarding the enemy's intentions and his sector was thoroughly prepared.

FRENCH START ATTACK.

LONDON, July 18th.
2.40 p.m.

It is authoritatively stated that the French started a considerable attack this morning between Chateau Thierry and Soissons. It is believed they are progressing well.

So far 27 German divisions have been identified as having been actually engaged, while, including the reserve divisions, probably about 50 enemy divisions are participating in the offensive. Prince Rupprecht's reserves have not been sufficiently drawn upon to exclude the possibility of an attack in the north.

The German estimate of 15,000 prisoners is exaggerated.

The situation is officially regarded as distinctly good.

FRENCH AND ITALIANS RECOVER POSITIONS.

The French have retaken Mouvoisin and Chancelareine.

The Italians have retaken Clairzet, south-westward of Rheims.

The Germans progressed slightly northward of St. Agnan.

AMERICANS REGAIN SOUTH BANK OF MARNE.

LONDON, July 18th.
2.10 a.m.

An American *communiqué* states:—The Americans in the Marne sector entirely regained possession of the south bank of the river.

The enemy north-west of Chateau Thierry again attempted to attack near Vaux.

The attack was completely broken up by infantry and artillery fire before reaching our lines.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN REPORTS.

LONDON, July 17th.
1.45 a.m.

A German afternoon official report claims 15,000 prisoners.

LONDON, July 17th.
10.50 p.m.

A wireless German official report states: Southward of Courtemont we advanced as far as the Surmillin sector. Violent enemy counter-attacks south of the Marne broke down. We extended our successes north of the Marne. We advanced to the heights northward of Venteuil and fought our way through the Rodemat and Roi woods. We threw back the enemy on Montagne-de-Rheims and captured the fortified heights north-westward of Massiges. Our prisoners are now 18,000. We shot down further 28 aeroplanes.

We broke in the enemy positions south-westward and eastward of Rheims. Von Boehm crossed the Marne between Jaulgonne and east of Dormans and stormed the slopes on the south bank, penetrating the stubbornly defended woods and driving back the enemy towards Conde-La-Chapelle, Comblizy and Maureuil. We also won a Franco-Italian position between the Ardre and the Marne. The armies of von Mudra and von Einem attacked from Prunay to Tahure, but the enemy avoided our attack, and we captured the first position. We pushed forward south of Nauray-Moronvilliers across Cornillet and the Keilberg heights as far as the Roman road, north-west of Prosmes. East of the river Suippe we progressed between Auberive and south-westward of Tahure. The enemy maintained his second position northward of Prosmes, Souain and Perthes.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE "KAWACHI" DISASTER

TOKYO, July 17th.

The *Kawachi* (battleship) sank in four minutes.

The cause is unknown.

The captain and 400 of the crew were saved.

The whole complement was 1,100.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN WORKS BOMBED.

LONDON, July 18th.

The Air Ministry's official report states:—Aeroplanes on Tuesday night bombed the works at Hatcendingen and Burbach, with good results and appreciable damage.

They also bombed an aerodrome, with good results.

All returned. Our aeroplanes on Wednesday successfully attacked railway sidings at Thionville. All returned.

GERMANS RAID PRISONERS' CAMP.

PARIS, July 17th.

The Germans raided the prisoners' camp at Troyes and, as a result, 94 Germans were killed and 74 injured.

Italian front

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH PENETRATE LINES.

LONDON, July 17th.
7.50 p.m.

An Italian official report states:—The British penetrated the lines south-eastward of Asiago, inflicting heavy losses and capturing 24 prisoners.

The enemy heavily stormed our advanced line southward of Col Tasson, but were driven back.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 16th.
9.20 p.m.

A wireless Austrian official report states:—We repulsed four powerful Italian assaults at Monte Pertica and Solarolo, with very heavy enemy losses.

General

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AMERICANS DECORATED.

LONDON, July 17th.

The Press Bureau announces that General Pershing has been appointed Grand Cross of the Bath, and General March, Chief of the American General Staff, and General Tasker H. Bliss, Representative at Versailles, Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS.

AMSTERDAM, July 18th.

It is officially announced in Berlin that Germany's ratification of The Hague prisoners' agreement depends upon a satisfactory settlement of the position of Germans in China.

ALLIES HOLDING AUSTRO-GERMAN FLEET.

LONDON, July 19th.

The Havas Agency at Paris, on July 18th, stated:—M. Leygues, French Minister of Marine, stated that while the British Squadrons were holding the German fleet prisoner in the North Sea, the French Navy was barring the Otranto Channel and keeping the Austrian fleet prisoner in the Adriatic, also guarding the Eastern Mediterranean, a task in which they are helped by the American and Japanese Naval Forces.

The French, together with the Allied Squadrons, has held in check the submarine piracy which in 1917 Germany pretended to be a menace to the *Entente*, but is now declining daily. Certain waters of the utmost importance for navigation are being so well kept now that the U-boats scarcely dare venture there. In three months more than 4,000 vessels have traversed these waters, and not one has been torpedoed.

BANKING AMALGAMATION.

LONDON, July 18th.

The *Times* states the Government has sanctioned the amalgamation whereby Lloyd's Bank takes over the Capital and Counties Bank and acquires the control of the National Bank of Scotland and the London and River Plate Bank. The proposal to include the National Bank of India in this combine was not sanctioned.

FRANCE'S NATIONAL FETE.

LONDON, July 18th.

President Wilson, in a telegram to President Poincaré, says that July 14th, like the American Fourth of July, had taken a new significance, not only for France, but for the world. "The ocean seems very narrow to-day and France is so close a neighbour to our hearts. The war is being fought to save mankind."

M. Take Jonescu addressed a message to the members of the Roumanian Colony assembled in Paris on the occasion of the French National Day, saying, "I should have considered it a great honour to make a speech on the occasion of the French fête, which henceforth will be a universal National Festival. The present conflict cannot end except by the complete defeat of Germany. A triple wall must be built around Germany, political, economic, and moral, to separate her from free democratic mankind."

NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, July 18th.

The *Times* states that a General Election is probable in November.

The Nationalists will return to the House of Commons on Tuesday.

INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA

LONDON, July 18th.

A message from Tokio, dated July 15th, stated that the Diplomatic Advisory Council should have met that day, to approve of the Government decisions in connection with the American proposals for joint American-Japanese intervention, but it was postponed owing to the opposition of two members, who considered that the situation was not critical enough to necessitate Japanese action.

BRITISH TRADE

LONDON, July 17th.

The increases in imports were £15,538,107 and in exports £1,374,569 compared with June last year.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

NEW PEASANT MOVEMENT.

ZURICH, July 17th.

The Cracow *Courier* reports a new peasant movement in the Governments of Kieff and Podolia. They are well-armed, including artillery, and have occupied several towns. They have stopped all agricultural work and compelled the landowners to take hurried flight.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

COPENHAGEN, July 17th.

Travellers from Petrograd state that there are 500 cases of cholera in Petrograd daily, thousands at Saratov, and that the epidemic is extending to Finland.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS ADVANCE ON BAIKAL.

LONDON, July 18th.

The *Times* Correspondent at Peking, on July 15th, stated that the Czecho-Slovaks were advancing from Irkutsk along the railway south to Lake Baikal. General Semenov is again engaging the Bolsheviks.

RUSSIA DECLINES GERMAN PROPOSAL.

LONDON, July 19th.

A wireless Russian official report states:—Germany requested Russia's consent to the despatch of a German battalion to guard the Embassy at Moscow and disclaimed any intention to occupy Moscow.

The Government replied that it was prepared to furnish a trustworthy and sufficient Russian guard. It could in no case permit the presence of a foreign military detachment at Moscow, and hoped Germany would not insist.

AUSTRIAN AFFAIRS.

FIELD-MARSHAL RELIEVED OF COMMAND.

AMSTERDAM, July 17th.

A message from Vienna states that the Emperor Karl has despatched a letter to Field-Marshal Conrad Hottdendorf granting his request to be relieved of his Command, appointing him Colonel of the Imperial Bodyguard, and creating him a hereditary Count.

CABINET MEETING.

Dr. Seidler suddenly convened a meeting of the Cabinet and party leaders on Saturday night to consider the menacing food situation and the news from the South-Western Front.

(Continued in Page 4)

A BLESSING TO WOMEN.

Throughout the many stages of woman's life, from peevish girlhood through womanhood, motherhood, to the declining years of old age, there is no better, milder, or more effective medical companion to women-folk than Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They promote a healthy and regular condition, cleansing and restoring the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys to perfect working order. A few doses occasionally when well, will assure a pure and healthy system. Years ago, Pills were the medicine of the poor only. To-day the efficacy of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills to overcome the common ailments and restore health and happiness to sick and ailing women, has convinced not only the working section of the population, but the wives and daughters of the more wealthy, professional, and independent classes that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a Great Female Medicine, and are absolutely indispensable to every lady's boudoir.

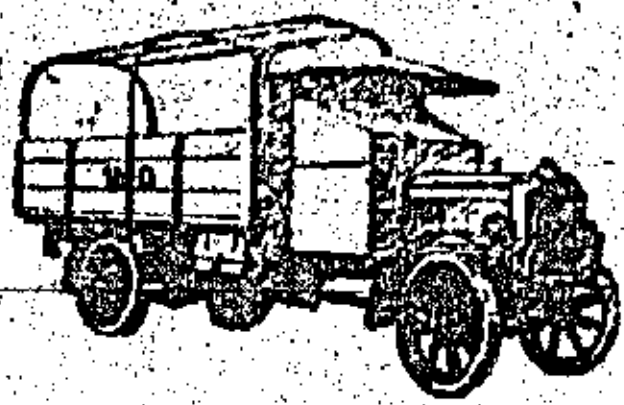
They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent Cure for Bileousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

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20,000 DOCTORS
are recommending

PLASMON
ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

Because
"It yields a delicious beverage containing ALL the constituents able to support Life."—Lancet 33-1

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5)

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

THE QUESTION OF THE DOBRUDJA.

AMSTERDAM, July 18th.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* states that the difference between Bulgaria and Turkey over the future of the Dobrudja (cabled on June 22nd) continues without any sign of being diminished.

THE DUTCH CONVOY.

LONDON, July 17th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Bellairs, Mr. Balfour stated that the Dutch convoy would not be immune from search on its return journey.

TRANSPORT OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

LONDON, July 17th.

In the House of Commons, Sir L. Chiozza Money announced that 230,000 American troops were transported on British ships to Europe during April, May and June out of a total of nearly 640,000.

Arrangements were being made whereby larger numbers would be carried in future. (Cheers.)

INTER-ALLIED ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

AMSTERDAM, July 17th.

America, France, Italy and Great Britain are establishing an Inter-Allied Economic Commission at The Hague to deal with work connected with Netherlands imports and exports, which has been so far carried on by the various Legations.

WAR ANNIVERSARY.

SPECIAL SERVICE FOR M.P.S.

LONDON, July 17th.

The House of Commons agreed to a motion by the Prime Minister, seconded by Mr. Asquith, that the members of the House of Commons attend a special service at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on August 4th, to invoke the divine blessing upon our just cause and the brave men upholding it. (Cheers.)

The Prime Minister declared our fellow-countrymen are daily hazarding their lives so that right and justice should prevail on earth, and when the fate of our country and the destiny of the world depended upon the efforts of them and their comrades from many lands.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY'S WAR AIMS.

WHAT IS REQUIRED OF THE ALLIES.

LONDON, July 15th.

In view of the triumph of the militarists in Germany, as evidenced by the fall of Baron Kuehlmann, it is interesting to note that their leading newspaper, *Kreuz Zeitung*, has to say about war-aims. After remarking that only weaklings can believe in the possibility of an understanding with England, it proceeds to say that a victorious Germany will have no paper agreements. She will simply require of England, France, Belgium and Portugal the cession as an indemnity of such portions of their present possessions as she may need for the establishment of her Central African Empire. East Africa, Togoland and South-West Africa are to be the corner pillars of this new Colonial Empire, which Germany intends to develop into a great military power, with carefully protected wireless stations, roads, railways, shore batteries and depots for raw material, food and munitions.

Kreuz Zeitung again dangles before the eyes of the German public the idea of a great army of African natives; remarking that the Hereros, and especially the Hottentots, will provide excellent material for soldiers.

The paper declares that in the military training of coloured auxiliary troops Germany intends to take a great place among the nations. One great result of this new policy will be, says *Kreuz Zeitung*, that "a compact German Mittel-Africa, armed with strong white and coloured protective troops, will never permit continuous opponents to send a single man from Africa's soil to the European seat of war unless they wish to abandon their own colonies."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY CONFISCATES SERBIAN HARVEST.

LONDON, July 17th.

Reuter's Agency learns from an official Serbian source that Austria-Hungary has confiscated the whole of this year's Serbian harvest as well as the rations allowed for the previous year. The Serbians, therefore, are faced with starvation, besides which they are experiencing a further reign of cruelty and terror.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 19th.

The silver market is steady.

MOTHER AND SOLDIER BOY.

HARRY LAUDER TELLS OF HER GREAT LOSS.

The only son of Harry Lauder, the famous Scotch comedian, was slain some months ago while fighting with the British army in France. Lauder wrote for the London papers from which this article is taken, his conception of what the heart of the soldier's mother endures: "Sitting in my little parlour—Mrs. Lauder on one side of the fire and I on the other side of the fire—we came to the conclusion that I might say a few words to the mothers of soldiers.

"Nobody but a mother can understand what she gives up when she gives up her son. There's a tie between father and son which can never be broken, and the loss of him leaves me with a sinking, broken lonely feeling around the heart. For we were pals, my boy and I.

"But the mother's loss! My dear wife bears it very quietly and at such moments as these she tells me a little of what she feels.

"At first he's just a wee bundle in her arms. And how she has to care for him then. Every moment of the day and night her thoughts are with him. Such a to-do with a feeding and minding and washing! Such a making of fine baby clothes! Such a ceaseless watch and guard to keep away the thousand little ills that baby flesh is heir to. The wee bairn is still part of her, and his faintest cry goes to her heart.

SWEET REMINISCENCES.

"Oh, be sure that the mother of a dead soldier sees her son as he was in those old days. Be sure that in the lonely night watches, in fancy she still holds him against her breast rocking him gently to sleep and crooning over him the old world songs her mother sang to her. He was a great strapping fellow when he went out to the war—six feet, maybe, with broad shoulders and fierce moustache. But to his mother he is always first and foremost, that wee bundle in her arms.

"More, much more, she remembers the boy growing up into the man; she remembers the jealous pang she had when first his eyes were cast upon the lassies. She remembers him passing from school to work or to college. Perhaps he still tells her all his secrets, perhaps there are tender secrets he does not like to tell. But he still comes to his mammy when he's hurt. And what a pride she has in his achievements! How her heart exults (though only a flash in her eyes betrays her pride), when she hears one neighbour say to another: 'Bab Anderson's Wally is a clever boy!'

"And then he learns to toddle. That's a grand day when he first toddles from his mammy to his daddy and back again. And he learns to talk. Was ever poetry as wonderful as those nonsense baby words? And now he's hanging at her skirts all day peering from behind them at the great world and the postman. And now he's breeched. His daddy's a proud man; and maybe his mother is proud too. Yet she sighs as she folds up the baby petticoats and puts them in the press with a sprig of lavender and a tear.

A MOTHER'S FAITH.

"Care for him! How a mother has to care! All the childish mishaps! To make him send him out to school with shining morning face, and welcome him back to dinner—black from head to foot from a roll in the mud with jang Sandy Tansons! Sandy. Oh, he'll vex her—often enough! (what lad that is worth his salt doesn't?) but she's proud of him, he's the apple of her eye, and even her severest reproaches are caresses.

"Never see him again! Blot out those words! It's a sure as surely as that the fire burns before her and the wind whistles in the street. Not on this earth, not with these poor eyes that have looked upon him so often and with such fond love. Not here, oh, not here, dear, brave mothers, but somewhere else, where love is never more parted from true love, and mothers and fathers are never more parted from their sons.

"This is her consolation, this is her strength. This gives her the courage to face the world in her daily round of duties, though her heart seems empty and the purpose of life seems gone. God for his own good purpose has taken her boy. Well, she will just bow her head and endure—and wait. After all, it is only a few years of waiting. Then she will hold him by his strong shoulders and look into his face again.

"Without that conviction the agony would be too much to be borne.

"Since I have thought much of you, mothers of our dead soldiers, and wondered at your splendid courage and resolute faith. The times are hard and some of you do not lead easy lives. Yet you never falter.

"We could well have forgiven you had you cursed the country which demanded of you this stupendous sacrifice. Your patriotism puts us men to shame."

EMPIRE DAY AT THE OVER-SEAS CLUB.

At the annual meeting of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League on Empire Day Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, M.P., Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, presented a cheque for £13,500 to Sir William Weir, Secretary of State for the Royal Air Force.

This amount was subscribed by members of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League and represents 8 additional aeroplanes, making a total of 165 aeroplanes and seaplanes, which have been given to the British Government since the commencement of the war at a cost of £288,000.

The joint society, formed by the amalgamation of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League of Britons Overseas, has raised over £750,000 for patriotic purposes since the commencement of the war, and now has a membership of more than 170,000 in practically every part of the world.

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4. A copy of the new edition of the "Hair-Drill" Manual, giving complete instructions for this two-minute-a-day hair-growing exercise.

No simpler, quicker, or more effective method of overcoming hair troubles and growing a really fine head of luxuriant, beautiful hair has yet been discovered. In only three or four minutes a day, and with the aid of these four simple and effective hair-growing aids, you are already preparing to win the "Harlene Hair-Drill" prize. It is quickly becoming the most famous hair-growing tonic in the world. It is quickly becoming the most famous hair-growing tonic in the world. It is quickly becoming the most famous hair-growing tonic in the world.

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Hongkong Daily Press.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS. VIEWS OF THE LABOUR MEMBER OF THE WAR CABINET.

Speaking upon the question of a League of Nations at East Ham, recently, Mr. George Barnes, the Labour member of the War Cabinet, laid down the principle that such a league must be binding upon all Powers, and that all nations must agree to submit disputes to a tribunal for settlement. Mr. Barnes also declared that there must be agreement upon reduction of armaments, suppression of private capitalism in their manufacture, and the inauguration of some international machinery by which effect could be promptly given to international decrees. It was difficult, he went on, to envisage a League of Nations which would include Germany and Austria as well as Great Britain and France, but we must look beyond the smoke of the present battle. We must subordinate the natural feeling of repugnance for Germans, and look forward to the time when there will be a chastened German people, convinced by war that they were wasteful as well as wicked, and that it was bad for them as well as for others. Their present depravity might be only a passing phase. The inclusion of Germany in the League of Nations should not be regarded as a favour to Germany, but rather as something to which she should be required to subscribe. In fact, it might be one of the terms imposed upon her at a peace conference. It would mean a peaceably-disposed League of Nations reduce armaments while a nation of seventy millions of people was left outside to form a rival League of Nations, and again set the pace in the building of battleships and all the devilry of war preparations.

LESSENING OF ARMAMENTS.
It was no less necessary that there must be an international police to ensure ready obedience to the world's decrees. The lessening of armaments was necessary for the world's safety, and in this connection there must be agreement among the nations to eliminate the element of private profits from their manufacture. It was not too much to say that this war had to some extent been caused by the spread of armaments among the nations by private profiteers. Armaments should, after the war, be manufactured only by the nation in national workshops in so far as they were needed for national purposes, and in international workshops for intended for international purposes. But the British Navy would have to be kept strong during the transitional period. It was true that we should be called upon to give up part of our national sovereignty, but others would be called upon to do the same. After all, this but followed the line of evolution.

A start could be made by the Entente Powers calling a conference on binding upon the conclusions reached at The Hague in 1899 and 1907. Why should it not be possible now to adopt the suggestion made by the American Delegation to establish a standing Court at The Hague to decide upon interpretation of laws and covenants, and to adjudicate upon questions waiting decision and arising out of the war?

And at the same time, Mr. Barnes also suggested, "why not call in the aid of international jurists to examine the ground with a view to being prepared with further definite proposals on the coming of peace? The Hague is neutral ground, there are the buildings opened in 1913 for the purposes of peace, and in the framework of the two conventions to be found the framework of the international organisation. The Hague Conference of 1916 was to have been called by America. America might well ask Holland now to take the initiative in calling upon the Allied Governments to confer there—not in substitution for, but as preliminary to, the third Hague Conference, which will, I hope, be held after the war. This does not mean without in any way diminishing our efforts to beat the German, and in fact it might even induce Germany to review her position in the world. The people are, I believe, ready everywhere. The time may come when peoples will not be content with mere lip service by statesmen to the League of Nations as a pious aspiration, but will insist upon something being done to realise it. Why not anticipate that pressure by boldly facing the situation and translating rhetorical language into definite practical propositions?"

LABOUR AND PEACE.
There had been much talk in this and other countries about a Stockholm Conference. He believed that, the Stockholm Conference apart, there was a growing feeling on the part of organised labour and democracy in the Allied countries that Governments should consult more than they had done so far with organised labour and democracy outside of Government. The Government of each country could alone discuss peace terms for each country; but surely it would be of general advantage that direct representatives of the people—such as Mr. Samuel Gompers from the United States of America, and A. Albert Thomas, of France—should bring into the discussion of the future peace of the world the real live feeling which they alone could give from direct contact with the people. The conference would afford an opportunity to tide over the differences which had arisen between the Allied Governments and the people over this much vexed question of an international conference. It might, as a matter of fact, partake of the character of an international conference of all the Allies, with provision for other countries coming in later on to benefit by what was done. For whatever else might be done or left undone, the highest wisdom as well as the largest charity demanded that a league for the safety of the world could not permanently shut out any nation except one in open arms against it.

"The civilised world," said Mr. Barnes, in conclusion, "is at the parting of the ways. It must go on to destruction or arrest the destructive forces before it is too late. Either there must be a leap upward to a more refined life, or a drift down to the barbarism from which we sprang. A step forward will clear the undergrowth of prejudices and insularity, and enable us to more clearly see through towards the fuller light. Let us take the step now, by convening a Hague Conference, and giving it a mandate to draw up rules and provisions for the reduction of armaments among the Entente Powers, and to devise a means by which in the future unwarranted aggression may be met by prompt and effective punishment." (Cheers.)

BATTLE STORIES FROM THE WESTERN FRONT. PRESERVING THE COMMUNICATIONS.

[By "Z."] "When you retire," said a Signal Sapper, wounded in the recent fighting, "you are apt to get your communications tangled up. It isn't easy, even for a soldier not concerned in the actual job of signalling, to understand just how it becomes difficult. When you make an advance you can lay out lines as you go; when you retire you can't very well do that. You've got to get in advance of the retiring line and lay cable from an arranged place to your headquarters wherever they may be. It's not only that, but you're getting less and less room for play, less and less time for your job."

"Now, just you listen and I'll try to give you an idea of how the lines of an Army go. Take it first from the Army Headquarters. There are lines running from the Army to other Armies and to G.H.Q., but there are others going to the smaller units, next in order of descent, the Army Corps—maybe two. You'll have a few lines going to each. After your Corps you come to Divisions—maybe two to each Corps. Now, take it in single lines. You've two lines from the Army to the two Corps; the two lines spread out to four going to the Divisions. Each Division has, say, four brigades, so your original line has now spread out to sixteen branches. Each Brigade has four battalions, say—I'm not giving you the proper figures and they vary, anyhow—so that your line has now spread out to sixty-four lines. It's a tree-like growth, if you understand me, trunk, branches, minor branches, twigs—I'm talking roughly of the infantry, without bothering over Artillery or any auxiliary forces."

COMMUNICATION IN AN ADVANCE.
"The part of an Army that moves quickest in an advance is the foremost fringe, your platoons. They go forward behind the barrage and as soon as the position they take is consolidated, you'll have the Brigade H.Q.'s coming up behind. While the advance is going on the messages are got through by runners, but it isn't long before you have men going up to the lines, running out wires as they go. Now, it's an easy thing to lay out wires when you're going forward, but it comes to simplifying matters when the Division can take the place of one of the Brigades, and the Corps can take the place of the Division. You can join up new lines to old ones and let the loops back stay until you've time to lay shorter lines."

"It used to be a great dodge, in training times at the beginning of the war, to keep up electric signals while a whole division was on the move. One cable cart would go forward with the brigades and lay cable, while another cart would come behind with the Division and pick up the cable which the one in advance had laid. You got your complete electric circuit by the line, through instruments on each cable cart, returning by earth through the steel tires on the wheels. But that was for more open warfare than we've seen in France."

"As well as using your electric signals, you'd have visual methods and despatch riders. Oh, an advance is all right if it is a bit hurried. The thing that ticks up the Signal Service is to have to do the job in a retirement."

COMMUNICATION IN A RETIREMENT.
"Since the early days of the war we've had to alter our ways of signalling time and again. It was a bit haphazard in the early days, but we've learned since. The thing that altered our minds most was the solidifying of the front—the coming of trench warfare. It came to be found that when you left lines lying out in the open you were only asking for trouble. With the increased weight of shell-fire a line in the open had a dog's chance of lasting; and the linesmen that had to keep these lines in repair had a small chance of surviving."

"Like everything else in this trench war, signals became more permanent. Instead of putting up lines for a day's use we had to put them up to last for months. Our poles to carry the wires got more and more permanent, and lines were more often laid underground in watertight ducts."

"Now when the Germans came at us in this last push the things that were our strength in trench warfare were a weakness in the retirement. I'm not crabbing—I'm only putting it forward to show the difficulty. A tram-car is a fine thing, permanent, carries a lot of people, is easy to work—as long as it's on its permanent way. But take it off its track and you make it useless. A motor-car's better for getting you into odd places, a horse will take you where a car is useless, but your own feet will take you where all else will fail. It's the same with your permanent signal lines. They're all right when things are solid, but when a state of flux comes it's best to get to quick methods and use your own feet."

"You see, the further we had to retire the more cramped we became for room, the more pressed for time. Our branching system of electric signals got engulfed, first the twigs, then the branches and so on. Our chaps might hold a bit of the line for a bit, but by their side some of their pals might be driven in. That would let the enemy get back to one of the Brigade H.Q.'s. So the fellows that had stuck it would have to retire and no time would be spared to pick up cables. The further back we went the less we'd be able to lay lines. So most of the work of getting messages through would be done by runners and despatch riders."

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

GEN. SMUTS, AND ALLIED AIMS. THE IMPORTANCE OF DIPLOMACY.

General Smuts acknowledging his admission to the freedom of the city of Glasgow, recently, said we were at the very climax of the whole accumulated efforts of four years' warfare. Britain's enemies were now standing in the breach, not only for themselves, but for the whole of mankind. The enemy knew that we were not only the military, but the moral, economic, and industrial mainstay of the whole Alliance, and that therefore if Britain were broken the rest would break themselves. We had to prove that neither as an army nor as a nation would we ever tire until we had done our duty and finished our work. The country was indebted to the present Prime Minister, in the highest degree, for his unceasing labours in bringing about the unity of command. "The Prime Minister," said General Smuts, "has his faults—(laughter)—but remember they are the faults of genius. When, at a time of supreme crisis, a man comes forward, a real man of genius, to guide the affairs of the nation, I pray you do not look at little mistakes, but look at big work." (Cheers.)

WHAT "VICTORY" MEANS.
The British were an optimistic people. They had always been successful, unfortunately—(much laughter)—and they believed they never could fail. Well, Ludendorff had an eye-opener. His offensive had been like a blinding flash of lightning on a dark night, and in that way he had done us the greatest possible service. He (General Smuts) had been astonished at the curious perspective of many people in this country who said, "Oh! do not be too hard on the Boche. Do not try to secure an immediate and impossible victory." But Ludendorff's offensive showed where and what the real danger was. We should have to exert ourselves before in our whole history. (Cheers.) There had been a great deal of unhealthy and unwholesome pacifism. He often met pacifist friends who had been judged as to German aims. They misread the whole situation, and it only required some flash of lightning like Ludendorff's to make them realise the danger, and to make them feel just as patriotically as the rest of us. The spirit of the British nation at this hour was, he thought, the best pledge of the victory that was coming. Victory was a vague term, and there were people who meant by an Allied victory that we must completely smash Germany across the Rhine and dictate terms of peace at Berlin. He was not of that opinion. We were not fighting to become the dominant military province of the world. That was Germany's idea of victory.

General Smuts referred to another matter, which he said he considered of great importance. "I deeply regret," he said, "the disclosures that have been made, because if this war is going to end ultimately it will be necessary from time to time for combatants to try informally to get into touch with one another. When, many years ago, I was Attorney-General to President Kruger I was a very young man, and inclined, of course, to be aggressive. He told me that the way to deal with your opponent was to smack him hard on one cheek and rub him gently on the other. (Laughter.) This war is much more than a military war, and we shall have to use our diplomacy and all the other forces at our disposal in order to bring it to a victorious end. Without private and informal comparison of notes how are you going to know what your enemy is prepared to concede? The highest objects of peace will be secured not only by the gallantry of our armies but by the weapons of our diplomacy when the time is ripe for obtaining a satisfactory peace for the Allies." (Cheers.)

done by runners and despatch riders. I can say for myself that I carried hundreds of messages in that first week, and not only that but I found myself in a trench one day pumping lead into the enemy. It was a mighty quest job for a Signal Sapper. In times like this it's the human more than the mechanical factor that counts—the fact and the brain come into their own again. I'll show you what I mean. During the time I had to join in with the others in stopping the German rush, we had to retire. I retired with about four men who were using a machine-gun, and the Germans were thick and quick on our heels.

The gun team found a depression in the ground and the N.C.O. in charge thought he couldn't find a better place to defend. So he got down there with his gun and his ammunition. But the Germans were almost on top of us and we hadn't the rifle. The great thing was to get the machine-gun into action while the Germans were still a bit off. The infantry men were fumbling about with the gun, trying to get it into position and I was lying by their side bringing into the enemy. I couldn't stop them, the Sergeant kept looking anxiously over the top of the bank. It was touch and go and it looked as if the Germans would be on us before the gun was ready.

Then one of the Tommies let out a yell. He stood up and showed himself as plain as could be. He'd picked up a small baby-bomb in that someone had dropped, and he acted with it as if it were a bomb. He pulled out a fake safety pin, and shield the supposed bomb right into the crowd of Germans. They scattered like scared rabbits and as they scattered the gun opened out. That chap gave us the one necessary second."

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE RESCUE OF THE ARMENIANS. HOW BRITAIN HELPED THE REFUGEES.

[BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE YOUNG-HUBBARD, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.]

During one of the earlier years of the War, news came to Egypt that large numbers of Armenians, mostly old men, women and children, fleeing from the Turks, had reached the coasts of Syria and were imploring help from the Allies.

As Syria was by tacit consent in those days in the French sphere of influence it was decided to send up two or three French men-of-war to see what could be done. So successful were the French in their errand of mercy that they suddenly sailed into Port Said one Sunday morning bringing 5,000 of these Armenian refugees. Having no other establishments themselves, the French asked the British to take over and feed, house, and clothe these wretched people. Even in ordinary times to suddenly have to provide for 5,000 hungry and destitute persons of both sexes is no easy undertaking, but to do so in the middle of a campaign, where such a call was least expected, was a great undertaking.

However, Sir John Maxwell, who then commanded in Egypt, being a man of resource and quick to overcome difficulties, at once accepted the responsibility and immediately set about facing the problem. By exceedingly good chance there happened to be at Port Said a first class Staff Officer, Colonel Elgood of the Devonshire Regiment, and on him fell the brunt of the work. To assist were called in the services of a Colonel in the Royal Engineers who was just going on a long-earned leave, and between them they tackled the job.

First was chosen a clean bit of ground on the Canal Bank opposite Port Said, and quite isolated from it; for no one knew what diseases these poor people might not introduce amongst the troops and civil population. Indeed small-pox and cholera had been rife in the countries whence they came. At the same time a wire was sent to Cairo for tentage for a large camp to be pitched for the 5,000; and these most promptly arrived by special train that night. Next it was necessary to run a water pipe under the Canal, for there is no fresh water on the east bank; indeed all there is for drinking purposes on the right bank comes by the sweet water Canal many hundreds of miles from the Nile, and has then to go through filtration beds and general purification before it can be safely used for drinking. Having run the water under the Canal, which itself, perhaps it need hardly be mentioned, undiluted salt of the ocean. Not content with setting up mere taps for drinking water, they also installed bathing places by the dozen both for the men and for women with overhead shower baths. Cables were run under the Canal and electric light was installed all over the camp.

The camp itself was a model of organization. Here were 5,000 miserable refugees who talked no language known to any Englishman, and yet had to be so disposed and regulated that at any rate as a first necessity they could be fed. The camp was therefore laid out in squares, and in each square were twenty-five tents, with little paths between each tent and broad roads between each square. In each tent were billeted 10 Armenians was appointed the most venerable looking patriarch in charge. And to each square was given a different coloured flag, red, blue, magenta, and so on through all the colours and most of the half-colours that ever existed. These colours flew from every tent in that square, and from a flag-staff in the centre of it.

So those 250 Armenians belonged permanently to the red, or blue, or yellow, or any coloured flag. Carrying this clever device further, the drinking taps and the bathing places, both for males and females belonging to each square bore the colour flag of the square. Thus with one spoken word each Armenian knew exactly where to go for his ablutions and drinking water.

But the climax in ingenuity was reached in arranging for the feeding operations of this multitude. A small area of ground about the size of two lawn-tennis courts was laid out near the centre of the camp, this area was divided up into squares on the exact plan of the main camp, each square in this miniature being about one yard square. Standing in each of the miniature squares was the coloured flag of the square in the real camp which it represented.

At certain fixed hours, morning and evening baskets were placed in the middle of these miniature squares containing the exact rations for the 250 Armenians who lived in the square which bore that particular colour.

Each square sent a fatigue party of boys or women who fetched their own baskets and food, and without confusion was the multitude fed.

Next came the question of clothing and bedding. Happily this was in mid-summer, when in Egypt the less clothing one wears the better; but the nights may turn chilly. Thus a soldier's blanket apiece was issued throughout the camp; and the sand being soft and warm with a good tent overhead the poor refugees felt happy indeed. For clothing an appeal was made to the hundreds of rich Armenians who had lived and prospered in Egypt and under British rule and these came nobly forward and were unremitting in their endeavours to help their countrymen and women.

It might naturally be supposed that this wonderful feat in organization would have taken some weeks or perhaps months to accomplish, but it did not. At this time, it so happened that the northern section of the Suez Canal, including Port Said, was under my command and Colonel Elgood was one of my Staff Officers.

It was Sunday when the Armenians were handed over to us by the French. On Tuesday when I went over to see how things were going on everyone was under shelter with ample food and water; and on Thursday, that is within four days, the camp stood perfectly organized and in the most complete working order.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES PAINS AFTER EATING, FLATULENCE, ACIDITY, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION

When your organs of digestion—stomach, liver and bowels—through any cause are unable to do their work efficiently they have an unhappy knack of compelling your attention to the fact.

It may be that the first indication you have of their lack of proper condition is some slight distaste for food; a drowsy feeling after partaking of a meal; or a recurring headache in a mild form; flatulence or acidity. Attend to the call of these dangerous signals and you may be spared months of untold suffering. Act at once by helping your digestive system to thoroughly and efficiently do the

work required of them. Take Mother Seigel's Syrup, the remedy which has proved its value to thousands upon thousands of similar cases, the world over.

No other remedy before the public possesses its splendid power of acting and strengthening the stomach and gently stimulating the bowels of the liver and bowels.

Mother Seigel's Syrup is made from the medicinal extracts of more than ten varieties of herbs, barks, and leaves, which in combination possess remarkable powers not found in other medicines.

Put it to the test to-day.

YIELD TO MOTHER

SEIGEL'S SYRUP

THE WORLD-FAMOUS STOMACH AND LIVER TONIC.

Sold also in Tablet Form.

THE SWAN FOUNTAIN PEN

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FREE.



SOLD BY ALL JEWELLERS, STATIONERS AND IMPORTERS.

MABIE, TODD & Co.,
Manufacturers, LONDON.

Terrible Eczema On Girl's Arms

Started in elbow joints. Broke out in rash. Itched so could scarcely sleep. Used three boxes Cuticura Ointment and two bars Cuticura Soap and was healed.

From signed statement of Mrs. E. Wheldon, 10, Sherwood St., Carr Vale, Bolsover, Derbyshire, Eng., August 9, 1916.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are not only most valuable for the treatment of skin and scalp troubles, but their great mission is to prevent such conditions. Cuticura Soap used exclusively for the toilet and Cuticura Ointment as needed guard the skin and scalp in most cases against any troubles of this kind.

Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

**MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS**
For Ladies.
A French Remedy for all irregularities of the Menstrual Cycle. It is a most reliable and safe remedy for all cases of irregularity of the Menstrual Cycle. It is a most reliable and safe remedy for all cases of irregularity of the Menstrual Cycle. It is a most reliable and safe remedy for all cases of irregularity of the Menstrual Cycle.

**CLARKE'S
B. 41
PILLS.**
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional diseases of the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' experience. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

This seemed to be a creditable limit to the good work. Not so, however. On the following Sunday at my inspection I found schools open for the children, and all the men and women organized and performing some sort of work. The younger men were being drilled and employed in washing, making clothes, and in other feminine occupations; and the older men were formed into regular organized parties for work about the camp, sanitary and otherwise.

Jonah may have grown a gourd over his head in a night, but certainly Colonel Elgood grew a camp for 5,000 Armenians in four days.

KEATING'S POWDERS



NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM KOBE, MOJI AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"SANTIA" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1918.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"EWAISANG" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., where and when from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd July, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent. All broken, chipped and damaged packages will be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1918.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(MELBOURNE & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 23rd July, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 23rd July, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Telephone 86 Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAI TAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... WEDNESDAY, 24th July, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.,
General Managers

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
DAVID BASSEON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
Colombo	12 Noon	Str. from Colombo	MARSHALL	at
			LES	LONDON

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETHEHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles, if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU 12,500 tons	23rd July, 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU 12,500 tons	17th Aug. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,500 tons	20th July 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU 12,500 tons	17th Aug. 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN

MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON

3 Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. 4 Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, E.C. SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1 SUWA MARU ... Wed. 14th Aug. at 11 A.M.
2 Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
S. MORI, Manager

Telephone 22 and 232

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
KOREA MARU	20,000	TUES. 18th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	THURS. 23rd Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIACA and QUITO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 6th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager.
King's Building.

Telephone 3274 and 3275

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE,
Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K. OSACA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Rombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"MANILA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 26th July, at 2 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIYO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 21st July, at Noon.
"JOSEPH MARU" ... MONDAY, 22nd July, at 2 A.M.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSEU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 1st Aug., at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" August 7th.

"CHINA" August 31st.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Prince's Building.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Ice House Street. Tel. 1842.

